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for twenty-four hours, as it was deemed advisable to allow the animal to move about freely. Therefore, no exact quantitative figures for the urine per diem can be given for this period of the experiment. She will be kept as long as possible in order to continue the observations on the functions of the transplanted kidneys.

ALEXIS CARREL,
C. C. GUTHRIE.

NOTES ON ENTOMOLOGY.

AMERICAN plant lice have unfortunately been studied from the standpoint of locality, and published in non-entomological serials. Mr. Sanborn in his 'Kansas Aphides'¹ has continued this practise. This article deals only with Kansan species, but the entire title indicates that catalogue and plant-lists are to follow, we hope in the near future. Mr. Sanborn has prepared his descriptions in a most systematic and careful manner, and in many cases refrained from naming species that could not be satisfactorily determined. He has given descriptions of all the genera recorded from the United States, yet we fear that he has not studied them as carefully as demanded by the confused nature of the subject. The numerous (twenty-two) plates are good, and a great help in identification. There are several confusing mistakes in the arrangement of the text; such as *Myzus bienis*, p. 78, and *Siphocoryne avenæ*, p. 61, due to the fact that the author did not supervise the publication of his paper.

ANOTHER considerable installment of Wytsman's 'Genera Insectorum' includes some groups of particular interest to American entomologists. Pastor F. W. Konow has treated of the entire Chalcidogastera or sawflies, in three fascicles, 27 on the Lydidae, 28 on the Siricidae, and 29 on the Tenthredinidae. These list some 2,700 species arranged in 185 genera. The author seems unjustly inclined to lump many American species, doubtless on account of insufficient material. Fascicle 30 by H. Schouteden is on the subfamily Grapho-

somatinae of the Pentatomidae. Only a few species in three genera are from the United States, the group, as a whole, belonging to the Indo-Asiatic fauna. Fascicle 31 by H. Stichel on the Discophorinae, a group of butterflies, contains only tropical forms. Fascicles 32 and 33 are on the Megascelidae and Megalopidae, small groups of the Chrysomelidae, and under the joint authorship of M. Jacoby and H. Clavareau. The forms are mostly tropical, chiefly from South America. Fascicle 34 by Gv. Szepligetii includes a number of small sub-families of the Ichneumonidae, from the Pharsalininae to the Porizontinae. Many North American species are included in his catalogue. Fascicle 35 is by J. Desneux on the Paussidae, an old-world family of curious beetles, many of which occur in the nests of ants and termites.

LIEFERUNG No. 22 of 'Das Tierreich' treats of the Heliconidae, a family of tropical American butterflies. It is by H. Stichel and H. Riffarth. Very properly they have refrained from dividing genera and species to the utmost limit, but have placed many forms as subspecies and varieties. While there are but 87 species, there are nearly 150 named forms. The descriptions are longer and more detailed than in earlier 'Lieferungs' of the work. Our *Heliconius charithonia* is the typical form of the species; another subspecies, *H. c. peruvianus*, occurs in northwestern South America.

M. LASS treats of the structure of the female flea.² He has examined especially the anatomy of several internal organs, but also writes of external morphology. He finds that the larva, pupa and adult have each ten abdominal segments, that the sex is recognizable in half-grown larvæ, that the larvæ have no eyes, and that there is no hypopharynx. He thinks they have few relations with the Diptera, and considers them a special order between Diptera and Coleoptera.

NATHAN BANKS.

¹ 'Kansas Aphididae, with a Catalogue of North American Aphididae, and Host-plant and Plant-host List,' *Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull.*, III., No. 1, pp. 3-82, 1905.

² 'Beiträge zur Kenntnis der histologisch-anatomischen Baues des weiblichen Hundeflohes (*Pulex canis* Dugès s. *Pulex serraticeps* Taschenberg),' *Zeitsch. wiss. Zool.*, LXXIX., pp. 73-131, 2 pls., 1905.